

REMARKS

Applicants have amended the Abstract and have adopted the Examiner's suggested new Title, as required. Also, the objection to the disclosure has been corrected.

Claims 2 and 26 have been amended to overcome the objection noted with respect to claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Independent claims 1, 15, 17, 23, 25 and 27 have been rejected as either being anticipated by Camaisa et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 in view of the same reference. Further, independent claim 28 has been rejected over the combination of Camaisa et al in view of Cameron et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,592,378. Accordingly, each of the independent claims has been rejected using Camaisa et al as a primary reference. Applicants request reconsideration of the rejection of the claims for the following reasons.

The claimed invention differs from Camaisa et al in that invention is directed to electronic commerce and includes trading information having a trading identifier associated with an order and present status information. Specifically, information of a present status of processing for processing initiated for the order, a present status of processing for delivery of a product corresponding to the order and a present

status of processing for payment processing for the trading are set forth in the claims by Applicants.

On the other hand, Camaisa et al merely discloses an interactive restaurant visual ordering system. While the ordering system has components and steps that are followed which relate to commerce, the ordering system is specifically directed to permitting a user to access restaurant information and perform functions relating to the placing of an order for food without the need for a restaurant staff person. Further, while Camaisa et al disclose a remote ordering capability of the system, which is relied upon in the Office Action for supporting the rejection, the remote ordering system is limited in its disclosure.

In particular, the restaurant ordering system of Camaisa et al sets forth that the status of an order can be obtained, but the status which is disclosed is not comparable to the present status information of the claimed combination set forth by applicants. Specifically, Camaisa et al suggests that the status of the items is related to whether or not an item in the order has been completed or not. See column 16, lines 18-37 of Camaisa et al. This type of present status information is not suggested or taught by Camaisa et al. Applicants set forth specific present status information related to processing an order, delivering an ordered product, and paying for an ordered product.

Accordingly, Camaisa et al do not anticipate the invention as set forth in claim 15, 16, 23, 24 and 27. Also, the reference does not provide a teaching or suggestion sufficient to one having ordinary skill in the art to arrive at the claimed combination set forth in claims 1, 17 and 25. Still further, the Cameron et al reference is insufficient to suggest the modification proposed by the Examiner to Camaisa et al to render claim 28 obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Accordingly, each of the independent claims is patentable over the primary reference of Camaisa et al, whether or not the reference is considered in combination with any of the remainder of the art of record.

None of the art applied in rejection discloses or suggests the deficiency in disclosure of Camaisa et al with respect to the combination claimed by the applicants which includes the trading processing information and specifically the present status of processing for processing initiated for an order, the present status of processing for delivery of the product corresponding to the order and the present status of processing for payment processing for the trading, as well as the trading identifier that is associated with an order.

In the reference of Towle, there is no disclosure of the trading identifier associated with the order and the present status information as set forth by applicants in the claimed combination. Similarly, the Kehnemuyi et al and Fukushima et

al references are deficient in disclosing this part of the claimed combination set forth by the applicants.

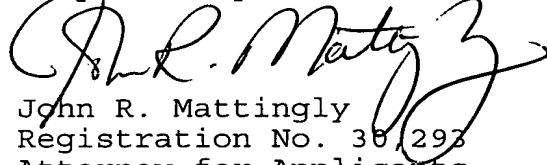
Further, the Kalakota reference is similarly deficient and does not suggest, when considered with Camaisa et al, the combination set forth by the applicants in claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19 and 25.

Cameron et al '378 is also deficient in providing a teaching or suggestion to one having ordinary skill in the art that it would be obvious to modify the Camaisa et al restaurant ordering system to include the trading identifier and present status information as set forth by the applicants in the claims. Accordingly, claims 11-14, 21 and 28 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103 in view of the combination of Camaisa et al and Cameron.

The remainder of the claims are directed to patentable combinations which are not set forth nor fairly taught or suggested by any of the art of record. Therefore, all of pending claims 1-28 should be allowed.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks,  
reconsideration and reexamination are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

  
John R. Mattingly  
Registration No. 30 293  
Attorney for Applicants

FAY, SHARPE, BEALL,  
FAGAN, MINNICH & MCKEE  
104 East Hume Avenue  
Alexandria, Virginia 22301  
(703) 684-1120  
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